AUGUST, 1779. THE NUMB. 2564.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1779.

To the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA.

AS the Fly, which may be properly called the Wheat Fly, hath made dreadful Havock amongſt the Grain in the Southern States the laſt year, and as it was obſerved to have made its entry into many parts of Pennſylvania, and ſeeing Divine Providence, contrary to the expectations of many and the deſires of ſome, hath ſeen meet to bleſs the labours of the field, and afford a plentiful harveſt, common prudence muſt naturally prompt us as much as poſſible to prevent or avoid the threatening calamity;—for which purpoſe it may be proper to obſerve, that the pernicious effects of the Fly begin to appear ſoon after the Harveſt is got in, the inſect gradually eating its way out, and devouring the ſweeteſt part of the grain for its ſupport, ſo that large ſtacks and looſe heaps of grain, which have unavoidably had a free circulation of air, have been chiefly deſtroyed. An ounce of prevention is ſaid to be worth a pound of cure, which agrees with the "principiis obſta" of the Phyſicians. So that if we are deſirous to prevent the evil, which I believe He who hath ſent the Grain will ſupport us in, it may be neceſſary for the Farmer, on account of his own family as well as of his neighbours and fellow citizens, to attend to the following remarks.—That as the Inſect ſoon begins its miſchievous work, it will be requiſite as ſpeedily as poſſible to have the grain threſhed out clean, and after it is well dried, to procure as many hogſheads or other tight caſks as will contain the grain; on the bottom of the caſk ſtrew a coat of fine lime about half an inch thick, then fill up the caſk with grain, ſtrewing on the top which is to ſtand uppermoſt another layer of lime about an inch thick; then head the caſk up as tight as poſſible, in which ſtate it will remain unhurt a long time. If caſk cannot be had, kiln-drying (ſoon after Harveſt) ſo hot as not to injure the grain, will deſtroy the egg of the inſect in its nidus. A Malt Kiln would be ſuitable for the purpoſe, one of which would ſerve a neighbourhood ſeveral miles round. Or in caſe neither of thoſe two expedients can be attained, depoſiting the grain in tight boxes or binns, covering it with a coat of fine lime, and ſecuring it as much as poſſible from the air, may anſwer. Several experiments have proved the utility of theſe methods, but the ſooner it is begun the better, ſo as to prevent the deſtructive operation of the inſect (in the leaſt degree) which begins its work ſoon after Harveſt.—That the experiments here pointed out are rational, and like to anſwer the end propoſed, may appear from the practice of the people of Leghorn in Italy, where in the walls of the city, at certain diſtances, they have large magazines or repoſitories, in which they preſerve their grain ſound many years, although naturally much ſubject to weavils and other inſects, which by means thoſe repoſitories are not only prevented but deſtroyed, as it is common for the people whoſe grain is infeſted, to have it depoſited therein at a ſmall premium for a certain time, whereby the vermin are killed; after which the grain is taken out, and being fanned, becomes clean and wholeſome. Theſe magazines are built of brick, without any hole or other aperture, except a ſmall one on the top to let the grain down, and another below to take it out, which are conſtantly kept cloſe ſtopped, except on receiving or delivering the grain, *in order to keep out the external air*, to which cauſe the preſervation of the grain is attributed. Air, we know, is an element, without the reſpiration whereof no inſect can ſubſiſt; ſo that by making uſe of a method which may moſt effectually deprive them thereof, we are moſt like to find a remedy againſt their calamitous effects; but probably the moſt infallible remedy would be for the Farmer to have his grain threſhed, ground, and packed tight in barrels as ſoon as poſſible after Harveſt. SYLVANUS.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary to the Congreſs, to Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet in North-America, together with the anſwer that was returned upon that occaſion.

SIR, *Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.*

I AM directed by the Congreſs of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Guſtavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late Commander of an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the ſaid States, and taken on board a private armed cutter, hath been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of Chriſtian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of Congreſs to demand that good and ſufficient reaſons be given for this conduct, or that the ſaid Guſtavus Cunningham be immediately releaſed from his preſent rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due reſpect, I have the Honour to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary of Congreſs.*

Admiral or other Command Officer of the Fleet, or Ships of his Britannic Majeſty in the harbour of New-York.

Raiſonable, off New-York, 24th July, 1779.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you by direction of Sir George Collier, Commodore and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him by order of the Congreſs, reſpecting Guſtavus Cunningham; and I have it in command from the Commodore to ſay, that, not holding himſelf accountable for his conduct to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this country, he is ſtill leſs inclined to anſwer demands when they are made in the uncivil way they appear to him in your letter of the 17th inſtant. He however is pleaſed to bid me inform you, that no priſoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the King's Officers contrary to the dictates of humanity; and as it is the practice of civilized nations to puniſh criminals in the uſual courſe of juſtice, Guſtavus Cunningham, whom you enquire after, ſtands in this predicament, and is therefore ſent to England to receive that puniſhment from his injured country, which his crimes ſhall be found to deſerve. I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

JOHN MARR, *Secretary to the Commander in Chief.*

Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
by STYNER & CIST, PRINTERS, in Second-ſtreet,
four Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A GERMAN NEWS-PAPER,
INTITULED
Philadelphiſches
Staatsregiſter.

N. B. Advertiſements for the above Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity; alſo Engliſh and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates, is now opened and kept by the Subſcribers in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY perſon having real eſtates to diſpoſe of is deſired to give a true deſcription thereof, and purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information by applying to them at the Office aforeſaid, or at the Coffee-houſe twice a day at the uſual hours. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured that they will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect, upon application. PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

¶ *N. B.* They have ſeveral houſes and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Delaware, to diſpoſe of.

Mr. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of ſurpriſe to me, and indeed to every other perſon, who is acquainted with the difference ſubſiſting between us, that you perſevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertiſement*, I advanced reaſons, which not only myſelf, but every diſintereſted perſon acquainted with the affair, thought ſufficient to juſtify me in not returning.---It is not without conſiderable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your laſt performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myſelf*, after aſſiſting you and your family out of the reach of the *Britiſh ſavages, &c.* which I reaſonably concluded to be a ſufficient diſcharge, you muſt certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you, *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were diſtreſſing*. The *difficulties* I mean, were not a cloſe attendance to buſineſs; this I knew was both my duty and intereſt; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the neceſſaries of life, to ſtrengthen me to diſcharge my duty*.---Here you ſay I "*tranſgreſs by inconteſtible evidence.*" But, Sir, I muſt beg leave to tell you, I ſpeak the truth and lie not, and can ſupport it by evidence as inconteſtible as yours.---A certain perſon, who reſided in your houſe as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they aroſe from table unſatisfied, in order to leave ſome fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I aſſure you, my natural diſpoſition was ſuch, that I was indeed aſhamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redreſs; and therefore concluded to exerciſe *patience*, hoping that *Providence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *ſafe* and *honourable*, I having your *ſanction* for my departure. To very little purpoſe indeed, is your propoſing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New-Caſtle*; would it not anſwer your end to ſecure me in *Harford*? No, by no means; here you may depend I ſhall meet with *friends*,---*friends*, who will eſpouſe the cauſe of your much injured, SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 16th day of June laſt, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Straſburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in conſideration for a Horſe purchaſed of ſaid Dorſey, which he ſold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been ſo for ſome time before ſold. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons whatever taking any aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I am determined to defend myſelf againſt the payment thereof, by a due courſe of law.

¶ JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, conſiſting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog Iſland. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Iſland, a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-houſe and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the ſame. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Beeking, in Lower-Merion townſhip, a houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet ſquare, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets, three houſes, a Potter's work-ſhop, kiln, and ſundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſtian-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty-ſeven feet front on Second-ſtreet, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick houſe and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick houſe, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompſon's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, houſe, ſtable, and other conveniences. No. 2, A lot in Almond-ſtreet, and diſtrict aforeſaid, twenty-one feet front, and ſixty-ſix feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and ſix frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforeſaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and ſixty feet deep, on which is a three-ſtory brick houſe. Abraham Carliſle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforeſaid, ſtanding on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and ſixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
July 28. THOMAS HALE,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL perſons in the States of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not ſettled with the ſubſcriber, or ſome other perſon acting immediately under his direction, are once more requeſted to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of Auguſt next, to adjuſt and finally ſettle all accounts in his department.

As he has reſigned his office of Commiſſary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertiſement from him.

GEORGE EWING,
¶ Commiſſary-General of Hides.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaſter road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen where of watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about ſix or ſeven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-houſe ſtone, lately built. For the particulars of ſale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premiſes. ¶

Bridg-town, Cumberland County, July 24, 1779.

THIS day was committed to gaol, a certain BENJAMIN GARRETSON, who ſays he is a deſerter from Col. ISAAC SHREVE, of the ſecond Jerſey regiment, and Capt. Cummings's company, who is deſired to ſend and take him away, by

mh 1 w. JOHN SOULLARD, Gaoler.

Warrington Townſhip, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tueſday, the 13th day of July inſtant, out of ſtubbornneſs, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons not to credit her for any ſum whatſoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her. WILLIAM KENNEDY. ‖ 5 *W.*

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again, ‖ 2 *M.*

GIBRALTAR, *February* 20.

AN extraordinary circumſtance happened here lately: A ſmall ſhip under Engliſh colours caſt her anchor here in the evening, cloſe to two brigs laden with proviſions for the garriſon; as it was a rough ſea-wind, and the evening came on a-pace, ſhe could not be eaſily got at for examination. In the night ſhe boarded the two brigs, and ran out to ſea with them; but two men who made their eſcape in a ſkiff giving information of the matter, the Enterprize and Montreal, two frigates, were ordered out for a purſuit; unfortunately, however, they were too late, for ſhe had got ſafe off with her prizes, and the frigates were obliged to return without them.

Madrid, April 20. Our grand fleet is ſtill in the port of Cadiz, and although the preparations do not in the leaſt ſlacken, the deſtination of this fleet is not known, nor have they ſailing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this Court and France makes it imagined that ſome important negotiation is upon the carpet.

Paris, May 7. The Marquis de la Fayette is going back to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 choſen men, all officers and ſubalterns, who, on their arrival, will be diſperſed in the different regiments of the United States, in order to perfect them, with all poſſible ſpeed, in the military diſcipline.

L O N D O N.

May 18. Yeſterday Sir Charles Hardy hoiſted his flag on board the Victory man of war, of 100 guns, he being appointed Commander in Chief of the grand fleet, part of which is dropped down to St. Helen's, and the reſt will ſail from Spithead in a few days.

It is confidently reported that Sir Hugh Palliſer will ſucceed Admiral Harland, who has reſigned his command in the grand fleet, and that he will ſet off with the Admirals Digby and Darby, for Portſmouth, in the courſe of this week.

An expreſs from Torbay, dated Saturday noon, ſays, that Admiral Arbuthnot was ſtill lying with the fleets in that place, and in all likelihood would remain there ſome time, as the weſt and ſouth-weſt winds generally prevail at this time of the year.

Yeſterday Admiral Sir Charles Hardy was preſent at the levee at St. James's, when he had the honour of a conference. Sir Charles afterwards took leave of his Majeſty, and yeſterday evening he ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, which is ordered out to ſea immediately.

On Tueſday laſt Sir Robert Harland reſigned the command of the fleet. The reaſons he gave in his letter of reſignation to the Lords of the Admiralty were, that he was to have two officers in command under him (Admirals Digby and Darby) whoſe ideas of diſcipline were ſo different from his own, he could not expect any other obedience or treatment from them, than what Admiral Keppel had met with from Sir Hugh Palliſer.

Orders are gone to ſtop Admiral Arbuthnot from proceeding to America. He was in Torbay with his whole fleet when the laſt advices came from him. The reaſon for ſtopping him is, the fleet cannot be ſpared; they are wanted for our home defence. Except this fleet, there are not four ſhips of the line ready for ſea. All the ſhips at Portſmouth were ſtripped to fit out Admiral Arbuthnot. And if the Admiralty were ordered to fit out ten ſhips of the line to-morrow, they could not do it in four weeks.

It is confidently reported that Sir Hugh Palliſer is to have the command of a ſquadron of ſhips this ſummer, and that Captain Bazely will go in the ſame ſhip with him as before.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Major-General James Robinſon to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of New-York, in America, in the room of Major-General Tryon.

Monſ. la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Breſt on the 8th inſtant, with two ſhips of 84 guns, two of 74 guns, one of 60 guns, four frigates, about twenty merchant ſhips, and about 2500 French troops, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, all for Rhode Iſland. Mr. John Adams, and other Americans who were in France, are gone on board the fleet. At the ſame time ſailed from Breſt ſeven more ſhips of the line, who are to ſee this fleet ſafe to a certain latitude, and then to return. Twenty-five more ſhips of the line are now lying at ſingle anchor in Breſt water, ready to put to ſea on a moment's notice. This intelligence is dated from Paris the 6th of May.

D U B L I N, *April* 6.

Though we ſhall ſeem to be ſomewhat relieved, by Great-Britain taking into her pay ſuch of our troops as are now out of the kingdom, (the expence of which is above 63,000l. a year) yet our keen-eyed politicians are of opinion, "This act of grace proceeded more from neceſſity than tenderneſs." The Engliſh miniſtry, having loaded us with more of their political pets, or penſioners, than we could feed and cloath, were perhaps afraid of ſtriking many of them off our longitudinal liſt, as it would be letting them looſe on the public, or probably forcing certain of them to flouriſh on the ground of an oſtenſible patriotiſm. By this they might grow troubleſome, or retard the wheels of government, in their courſe to national proſperity! It is therefore ſuppoſed, it appeared more eligible to adminiſtration to continue them in place, and pay as mercenaries, by thruſting part of the troops, which a late augmentation entailed upon us, into the Engliſh eſtabliſhment. Hence it is the opinion of many, "That this relaxation took not place from a tenderneſs to this country, but from our inability to ſupport them, under a rapidly ſinking revenue, and declining manufactures." Are we not, without thoſe troops (in our wake) ſcrewed up to the utmoſt reach of our finances, or rather above them? Even as we are, it is well, if when our Parliament ſhall meet we hear not of incurred arrears to be provided for. Dance who may, poor Ireland muſt pay the piper.

The liberty given us to plant Tobacco, and export the ſame to England, ſhews clearly that the Britiſh Miniſtry deſpair of regaining their American poſſeſſions, particularly the provinces of Virginia and Maryland, by which the tobacco trade will be loſt to England, totally monopolized by France; from which kingdom, England will be obliged to import that commodity, on which the French would, no doubt, lay a heavy duty: This, and an apprehenſion that the revenue on tobacco might ſuffer, (it now producing 220,800l. annually) is the reaſon why they have granted us the favour.

A correſpondent thinks the oppreſſed Iriſh ſhould finally unite againſt the importation and conſumption, not only of all wearables manufactured in Great-Britain, but alſo of every other foreign manufacture they can poſſibly do without, ſuch as hard ware, cheeſe, beer, porter, &c. ſo laudable a ſcheme, univerſally adopted, and ſteadily perſevered in, muſt be productive of the happieſt conſequences to this impoveriſhed kingdom, and might, at laſt, bring our haughty fellow-ſubjects of Britain a little to reaſon.

April 27. Yeſterday, purſuant to notice iſſued by the High Sheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants aſſembled at the Tholſel, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, Reſolved, That from and after the firſt of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, uſe any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The reſolutions are ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the corporation of the Quarter Aſſembly.

A correſpondent deſires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the aſſociations generally formed throughout the kingdom againſt the uſe of Britiſh manufactures; which alarm of government, our correſpondent thinks an excellent ſign of ſucceſs.

St. J O H N's (Antigua) July 7.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from Newfoundland we are informed, that the town of St. John, the capital of that iſland, is better than half deſtroyed by a dreadful fire which happened there. All his Majeſty's magazine, arſenal and ſtores are deſtroyed to a large amount.

We hear from home of lamentable diſſenſions amongſt the moſt illuſtrious characters in the navy, with daily reſignations, ſaid to be owing to the acquittal of Admiral Palliſer, and the reſignations of Admirals Keppel and Howe.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, July 24.

Two twenty gun ſhips are arrived in York River from France, loaded with military ſtores for the uſe of this State; among them are ſixteen braſs cannon, from twenty-four to four pounders, ſeveral howitzers and mortars, with ſhells, bombs, and all the neceſſary apparatus.

Two merchantmen are alſo arrived at the Eaſtern Shore, with valuable cargoes.

Laſt Thurſday were captured and brought into Hampton by the Dean and Boſton Frigates, of thirty guns each, the Enterprize, of ſeventeen guns, and a tender of ſix guns, belonging to the Vigilant, a Britiſh ſhip of war; and yeſterday the priſoners, ſeventy in number, including officers, were brought to this city under a proper guard.

B O S T O N, July 22.

Laſt week arrived at a ſafe port, a ſloop with about 200 puncheons of rum, prize to the privateer brig Active, Capt. Hallet.

Tueſday laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize brig, laden with proviſions.

Since our laſt arrived in port a prize ſhip with 800 barrels of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and 500 barrels of flour, prize to the General Pickering.

The Pilgrim has taken two veſſels from New-York laden with tobacco, bound to Europe, a ſhip and a ſloop, both valuable prizes; the ſhip arrived lately at a ſafe port. The Pilgrim has captured 3 other veſſels ſince ſhe left port.

Friday laſt arrived here a ſloop from Rochelle, in France. She ſailed from thence the 10th of May, with ſeveral others, under convoy of ſix ſail of the line, five frigates, and a number of tranſports, with about 8000 troops on board, ſaid to be bound to join the Count d'Eſtaing; if ſo, we may ſoon expect to hear of ſome naval manœuvre in the Weſt-Indies, if the hurricanes don't prevent.

We are authoriſed to inform our readers, that the delegates from the ſeveral towns in this State, convened at Concord the 14th inſt. have, *with unexampled unanimity*, determined on A GENERAL LOAN TO GOVERNMENT, A PUNCTUAL PAYMENT OF TAXES, and a GRADUAL REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A correſpondent's compliments to General Tryon and Sir George Collier, would inform them, leſt they might have forgot, that the towns in England, as well as America, are made of materials which are liable to be conſumed. It is an indiſputable fact, when the law of retaliation (which we have hitherto mercifully deferred) takes place, *two or three men only* will effect more at burning in Great-Britain, than an army of 100,000 men can in America.

While we have been amuſed with reports of a pacification, and that a treaty was opening at London, through the mediation of Spain, our enemies are determined to try the fortune of another campaign, or rather a predatory war, which they are carrying on with leſs humanity than ever, and in which they are endeavouring to fulfil the denunciation of the Britiſh commiſſioners, that we ſhould feel all the extremities of war. A proper ſpirit on our part may make them repent this experiment.

We are well informed, that a number of Britiſh officers, employed in the late expedition up the North-River, in which they took our little fort La Fayette, and built the fortification on Stony-Point, upon their return to New-York boaſted that they had taken one fortreſs from the Yankies, and built another, which *the Devil himſelf could not take.*

The accounts from Connecticut agree, that the behaviour of the invaders of that State have in every inſtance of cruelty manifeſted themſelves to be *truly Britons.*

Sunday arrived at a ſafe port a brig laden with ſalt, prize to the General Stark privateer.

F I S H - K I L L, July 29.

Our gallant Light-Infantry, who, under the brave and intrepid General Wayne, have gained immortal honour, by ſtorming the Britiſh garriſon at Stony-Point, were compoſed of drafts from each State. The firm coolneſs with which they marched up to the attack of what our enemies ſtiled the *American Gibraltar*, was never exceeded by any troops whatever, ancient or modern, and cannot be ſufficiently extolled. The officers and men were even emulous to go upon the *Forlorn Hope*, which was decided by lot, when one Gentleman, diſappointed in that command by the lots favouring his neighbour, expreſſed himſelf as a child of misfortune from the cradle, while the other bounded from the ground with joy. They proceeded without a bullet in their pieces, or a whiſper in their mouths, till getting over the abbatees, and ſcrambling up the precipices, the enemy called out, "Come on, ye damn'd rebels, come on." Some of the brave fellows ſoftly anſwered, "Don't be in ſuch a hurry, my lads, we'll be with you preſently." It was upwards of twenty minutes from the time the firing from the fort began, to the ſurmounting of the parapets; beſides the enemy were fully prepared, as appears by an orderly book, wherein directions were given that night at nine o'clock, for the garriſon to man the walls and lay on their arms; the place was carried by the pure bravery alone of nine hundred aſſailants, againſt a garriſon of upwards of ſix hundred, overcoming every obſtruction and reſiſtance! But if the courage exhibited in the aſſault is not to be ſet forth adequate to their merits, what pen can depict their humanity and benevolence, which are the inſeparable attendants of true magnanimity? Although they entered the fort with the full reſolution of putting every man to the ſword, ſpurred on by their ardor, by their reſentment of former cruel bayoneting, which many of them had experienced, and ſtill more by the recent, the ſavage barbarity of burning unguarded towns, of inſulting and even deflowering defenceleſs women, and reducing to the laſt diſtreſs the innocent and the helpleſs; yet the cry of, "Mercy! Mercy! dear Ame-"ricans! Mercy! Quarter! brave Americans! Quar-"ter!" diſarmed their reſentments in an inſtant; inſomuch, that even Col. Johnſon, the Commandant, has freely and candidly acknowledged, that not a drop of blood was ſpilt unneceſſarily.----Bluſh! Oh Britain, bluſh! To what a depth art thou now ſunk! Go on, make bonfires of the ſacking villages, until fell retaliation open your eyes with a vengeance, and make you repent in tears of blood! But a Britiſh American ſtill feels for you, notwithſtanding all that you have done, and even now wiſhes that other tears, if poſſible, might expiate thy crimes! Yet alas! what elſe can waſh out the ſtain of your Eaſt-India, your Weſt-India, your American murders! You yourſelves have acknowledged this war to be unjuſt, both in its commencement and its proſecution, by your too late and untimely offers. What then remains? You pretend now to be our enemies on account of that, which your own act in caſting us off tacitly confirmed long ago: Confirm then our Independence publicly too, execute juſtice upon the authors of this horrid and infernal war, and then, for the ſake of the virtuous which remain among you, and from the memory of the ſoil from whence the Tree of Liberty was tranſplanted, we may yet ſhake hands as friends, and you may yet reap thoſe emoluments from our benevolence, which you can never acquire by force.

About ten days ago, the enemy burnt two meeting-houſes, two barns and twenty-ſix dwelling-houſes in Bedford, and between Bedford and Kingſtreet, in this State, many of which were good buildings. Two of the houſes firſt burnt were the property of Lewis M'Donald, a Tory, ſent off to the enemy ſome time ago.

We hear that the Savages and Tories, a few days ago, burnt ſeveral houſes at Pinpach and Minſink. We have but imperfect and contradictory accounts of this affair; but it is reported, that ſeveral of the Indians have been killed by the militia, and that ſome of our people are likewiſe killed.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-houſe in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of Auguſt next until the firſt day of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requeſted to be punctual in ſending to the Committee certificates under their hands and ſeals, with the proper vouchers of the ſeveral ſums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, Auguſt 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we ſaid and can teſtify. ¶ DETERICK MATTEY, ADAM CLACKNER.

F O R S A L E,

LYING on both ſides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, beſides fields of ſmall grain and for paſture, ſo that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houſes, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-houſe with four rooms, an overſeer's houſe, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a conſiderable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be ſhewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premiſes, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in their Chamber, at the Court-houſe, on Saturday, the 14th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take into conſideration, and proceed againſt ſuch Collectors of the Public Taxes, as ſhall then appear delinquents, agreeable to the laws of this State. *By Order of the Board,*

¶ GEORGE HONEY, Jun. Clk.

Auguſt 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the houſe of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any perſon apprehending the thief and ſpoons, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requeſted that Silverſmiths or others will ſtop the ſaid Spoons, if offered for ſale. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Caroline Berger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, ſhe has loſt one of her fore teeth, and has a thin ſpare viſage, with black hair, a middle ſized woman, and talks bad Engliſh; had on and took with her 5 ſhort gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worſted ſtripe, 1 linen ſtripe, 3 linſey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported ſome years ago, and purchaſed by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and ſold to John Hiſt, ſold again to George Snider, and ſold again to John Garat, and purchaſed by the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 4.

By authentic accounts from the Frontiers it appears, that on the 28th of July a ſmall fort, called Freeland's Fort, about 17 miles from Sunbury, was attacked by about 200 Indians and 100 Whites, who called themſelves Regulars, but are ſuppoſed by ſome to be Tories dreſſed in red regimentals. They were commanded by one M'Donakl. There were in the fort about 30 men and 50 women and children. Upon the attack being made, Capt. Hawkins Boone, a very brave and gallant officer, with about 30 men, went to the relief of the fort, but before he got there the fort had ſurrendered, and with the neighbouring houſes was ſet on fire and burnt. M'Donald conſented to let the women and children come away, but it is not yet known what has been the fate of the men. Capt. Boone advanced to the fort and engaged the enemy, but was ſoon overpowered by numbers, and fell gallantly fighting for his diſtreſſed country. Captains Dougherty and Hamilton are alſo miſſing, and 18 of the party. Some priſoners who came from them ſay, that Capt. Boone's and 11 other ſcalps were brought into the fort in a handkerchief before they came away. On the 29th July Northumberland was the frontier, and it was expected the next day that all the people and effects would be removed over to Sunbury. Fort Munſey is evacuated.

On the 3d ult. the ſavages killed three men and took two priſoners, near Lycoming. The 8th they burnt the widow Smith's mills, and killed one man. The 17th they killed two men and took three priſoners, near Fort Brady. The ſame day they burnt Starret's mills, and all the principal houſes in Munſey townſhip. The 20th they killed three men at Freeland's Fort, and took two priſoners; after which the main body attacked the fort, as has been before related. The few people who are left in the county have behaved with a great deal of ſpirit, but the draught that has been made from the frontier counties for the boat ſervice, and other duties on General Sullivan's expedition, has left very few men, compared with their former ſtrength. General Sullivan was at Wyoming when the laſt accounts came away, but as his principal magazine was at Sunbury, and that under a ſergeant's guard until the country people gathered there, it is to be feared this movement in his rear may have ſerious conſequences as to the expedition.———Col. Matthew Smith (a Member of the Executive Council) with a number of brave volunteers, are gone from Paxtang, and other parts of the county of Lancaſter, until they can be ſupported by 600 militia ordered out from Cumberland and Lancaſter. The county of York having for ſome time neglected their militia, and omitted giving their diſtreſſed brethren aſſiſtance on a former occaſion, have not been called upon now. But as there are doubtleſs many brave and humane men in that large and populous county, it is expected that many of them will turn out as volunteers. —We are aſſured that the Executive Council have given all poſſible encouragement to the volunteers who have marched.

Friday laſt arrived here from St. Euſtatia the brigantines Active, Induſtry and Convention, with the ſchooner Speedwell and ſloop Mars—all loaded with rum & ſugar.

Monday laſt arrived here a Privateer Schooner, from New-York, taken by the Boſton Frigate.

The ſame day arrived the ſchooner Swan, Captain Robinſon, in 18 days from Martinique.

Letters by Captain Robinſon adviſe, that the ſquadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Port-Royal, (iſland of Martinique) the 30th of June, having on board 2500 land forces, in order to attack the Iſland of Grenada. Theſe letters further mention that the Governor and garriſon of that iſland capitulated the 4th of July; that Admiral Byron was returned from St. Kitts, and on the 2d took Gen. Grant with 3 or 4000 land forces, in 37 tranſports, with which he proceeded to defend or retake the Iſland of St. Vincent; he anchored the next day off that iſland, where hearing that the Count d'Eſtaing had ſailed for Grenada, the next day he weighed anchor and purſued them, and having landed his forces at the Gouyave, he offered battle to the French fleet; in the mean while General Grant having made three attacks on the French troops, was as often repulſed with loſs. The Count found means to detach five ſhips of inferior force, blocked up the tranſport ſhips, and proceeded in order to give battle with the remainder of his fleet, which was equal in number to the 20 ſhips under Admiral Byron's command, but rather inferior in the number of guns. The ſhock was violent and bloody. The Count's ſhip in particular ſuffered more than any of the others, but he kept his wind. As the Engliſh ſhips were obliged to retire five miles to leward, none doubts but the French flag rides triumphant in thoſe ſeas. It was reported that Admiral Byron had loſt five of his ſhips, but as this is not accounted for, it cannot be credited till confirmed by more authentic accounts.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26.

"We have late news from Europe, that all the Northern Powers are united to enſure our independence, and that the King of Pruſſia has entered into the confederacy as mediator between France and England. He will ſupport his arguments by 150 000 troops that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irreſiſtible. The operations in theſe ſeas begin to wear a promiſing aſpect. St. Vincents is taken by a detachment of Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron. He has lately received an acceſſion of naval ſtrength by the arrival of five ſhips of the line from France, commanded by Monſ. de la Mothe Piquet. A few days ago he ſailed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has capitulated.

"Admiral Byron, returning from a cruize, was much ſurprized to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and ſailed from St. Lucia yeſterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is entirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated July 8.

"It ſeems poſitive that all the powers of Europe have conſpired to eſtabliſh our independency. Nothing but our own miſconduct can counteract their good intentions. By the interference of Ruſſia and France, peace is reſtored to the Emperor and King of Pruſſia. By the mediatory influence of the Court of Verſailles, the differences that ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and the Porte are finally ſettled, and ſatisfactorily adjuſted. A ſpirit of true philoſophy ſeems to have introduced itſelf at Courts, which inclines Princes to prefer the happineſs of their ſubjects, by conſulting their peace and tranquility, to the ſplendid proſpects of military fame. The King of Pruſſia, that ſcourge of nations, whoſe aſpiring views have ſpread depopulation and diſtreſs throughout an empire, ſeems to have awoke from the illuſive dreams of ambition, and wiſhes to attone for the miſeries he has cauſed to mankind. He is now an Advocate for univerſal peace, and has entered conjointly with Spain into the mediation of the diſputes between Great-Britain, France and America."

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated July 10.

"We have no accounts as yet from the fleets. It is certain that they have been in ſight of each other for ſome days paſt. If Count d'Eſtaing has all the ſucceſs that we have reaſon to imagine he ſhould have from his ſuperiority of force, it will have an excellent effect in bringing the war to a ſpeedy iſſue, &c."

Laſt Saturday the Britiſh priſoners, who were taken at Stony Point, arrived in this city, and were lodged in the new jail.

DIED, on Saturday night laſt, Mr. ISAAC SHOEMAKER, ſon of Mr. JOHN SHOEMAKER (Miller) aged 24 years. His amiable diſpoſition rendered him a dutiful child, an agreeable companion, a ſincere friend and affectionate huſband---he lived beloved and died lamented by all thoſe who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. On Monday his remains were interred at the family burying-ground in Cheltenham Hundred, attended by a great and reſpectable number of people.

Laſt Monday the Election of a Committee for the City and Liberties came on, at which were the greateſt number of voters ever known on ſuch an occaſion, and the election was carried by the moſt reſpectable majority that this city ever was witneſs of. The following gentlemen were returned as duly elected:

Blair M'Clenaghan, Jonathan B. Smith, William Moore, northern liberties, James Budden, William Hollingſhead, Dr. James Hutchinſon, Andrew Doz, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Capt. Joſeph Stiles, William Moulder, William Will, Wm. Colliday, Jacob Shriner, Timothy Matlack, James Wharton, John Shee, Thomas Cuthbert, ſen. Emanuel Eyre, Major Alexander Boyd, John Smith, Southwark, Paul Coxe. John M'Culloch, carpenter, Benjamin Paſchall, Preſley Blackſtone, Cadwalader Dickinſon, Andrew Caldwell, William Thorne, James Milligan, George Pickering, Michael Shubart, Frederick Hagner, Ephraim Falconer, David Rittenhouſe, Thomas Paine, Thomas Fitzſimons, Thomas Caſdrop, Owen Biddle, Col. William Bradford, Col. John Rice, Thomas Shields, Capt. George Reinhart, Matthew Irwin, Capt. George Ord, Thomas Leiper, James Skinner, George Schloſſer, Jacob Graff, ſen. Charles W. Peale, Col. Robert Aliſon, Robert Smith, hatter, John Kling, Peter Wikoff, William Robinſon, Southwark, Capt. Warwick Coats, jun. Capt. Richard Saltar, William Jackſon, Walnut-ſtreet, George Henry, Joſeph Marſh, David Pancoaſt, Joſeph Carſon, merchant, Andrew Burkhart, Major Joſeph Kerr, Philip Bœhm, Samuel M'Lean, Jared Ingerſoll, Benjamin Eyre, Captain James Craig, Hugh Hodge, jun. Thomas Willis, William Semple, William Bonham, Iſaac Cooper, James Hood, Anthony Cuthbert, Anthony Leckner, Thomas Leaming, Lewis Farmer, Derrick Peterſon, Thomas Irwin, William Tharpe, Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. William Brown, Francis Ferris, George Woelper, James Rowan, James Dundas, Joſeph Falconer, Baltzar Steinford, Robert Aitkin, Charles Syng, Alexander Quarrier, Lambert Wilmer, William Smith, druggiſt, William Heyſham, Capt. William Price, Francis Hopkinſon, Lazarus Stow, Jedediah Snowden, James Hunter, tallow-chandler, Adam Fouike, James Pickering, Edward Pole, David M'Culloch, Robert Knox, Andrew Kennedy, Jeremiah Fiſher, Thomas Britton, Frederick Phyle, William Peltz, Samuel Young, William Van Phul, John Barker, Robert Barnhill, Nicholas Weaver, Iſaac Rouſh, Thomas Humphreys, Philip Hall, Frederick Shinkle, Peter Brown, William Richards, ſkinner.

On caſting up the votes the numbers were

For the above Gentlemen,	- -	2115
For a Contrary Ticket	- -	281
Majority	-	1834

As the name of William Henry, Eſq; Chairman of the late Committee, is not in the preſent liſt, it may be proper to mention, that he, being Lieutenant of the city, had requeſted his name might be omitted, as the duty of his office required his cloſeſt attention.

N. B. The Independent Conſtitutional Ticket was graced with the Arms of the Alliance.

*** The Committee elected on Monday laſt are requeſted to meet at the College-hall, at five o' clock this afternoon.

The following Articles are taken from Gaine's and Rivington's New-York papers, of July 26 and 28.

LONDON, May 18.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has offered the King of Great-Britain the aſſiſtance of 20 ſail of the line and ſix frigates for three years, and 20,000 troops for the American war upon very low terms, if England will cede Minorca to Ruſſia. It is ſaid the offer has been accepted, and that the treaty will be put in immediate execution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 26.

In the committee of ſupply Lord North moved for the ſum of 60,000l. for the uſe of loyal American refugees. He had taken care he ſaid to grant penſions to the ſufferers under the above deſcription, with as ſparing a hand as he could; the grant juſt now moved for, however, increaſed 20001. ſince laſt year; but at preſent it was likely to diminiſh. Such Americans as had fled from Georgia, and were ſupported here by the national generoſity, had returned home, and conſequently the claims in future would not be ſo great.

May 30. Letters from Utrecht inform us, that they have received advice from Conſtantinople that the differences between the Porte and the Court of Ruſſia were terminated on the following conditions:

1. On the Porte's acknowledging the independence of the Crimea, and allowing Schin Gueray to be their Chief, the Court of Ruſſia are to withdraw their troops from that peninſula.

2. A free navigation is to be allowed on the Black Sea, but the ſize of the ſhips is to be aſcertained and fixed, which is not to be exceeded by any means.

Thoſe who wiſh to be properly informed on the preſent naval conteſt, ſhould pay particular attention to that part of Sir Hugh Palliſer's defence, where he proves the moſt palpable contradictions in the teſtimonies of the two Admirals, as well as thoſe of Captains Windſor, Berkley, and Lieut. Bertie,—by oppoſing to them that of Captain Marſhall, of the repeating frigate, and his officers, whom the Commander in Chief ſo highly extolled for their accuracy and punctually. This throws a light on the ſubject, that cannot fail to convince every diſpaſſionate man, that the moſt infamous arts have been made uſe of to diſhonour a brave and worthy character!

Mr. Keppel will ſtand in a new light with the public, after they have given a diſpaſſionate peruſal to the Vice-Admiral's defence; nor will Rear Admiral Campbell, if he has a ſingle feeling left, find himſelf ſo perfectly at eaſe as to the part he has taken in this *honourable* perſecution of a brave and high ſpirited officer.

The whole defence of Sir Hugh Palliſer, delivered yeſterday on his trial in Portſmouth harbour, is allowed by all that heard it to be the moſt elegant and ingenious compoſition that ever was offered on ſuch an occaſion.

The *Victory's log-book* muſt now be proved the moſt erroneous nautical record that ever was kept, or the Admiral will inevitably fall on a lee ſhore, after every art and precaution that he has made uſe of: for while the Commander in Chief ſwore point blank he meant to renew the engagement the evening of the 27th of July, HIS OWN LOG BOOK gives him the lye direct, by recording "that they were making preparations for renewing the action THE NEXT MORNING."

May 31. By a letter from Holland we are told, that, at the requeſt of Sir Joſeph Yorke, our Ambaſſador there, an embargo is laid on all ſhips bound to St. Euſtatia, or to any part of America, ſome of which were found to be loaded with arms, ammunition, ſalt-petre, &c.

It is determined in the Britiſh cabinet to attack and ſeize all Dutch ſhips laden with naval ſtores for France, notwithſtanding their convoy, and to hazard a war, rather than ſuffer the enemy to be amply ſupplied through that quarter.

Lord Sandwich lately declared to the King, that retiring from the Admiralty would give him pleaſure; to which his Majeſty replied, "But, my Lord, it would give "me pain; your conduct has ſatisfied thoſe who are beſt "judges of it, and in ſo doing has ſatisfied me. De-"pend on my protection."

The gallant Sir James Wallace is appointed Commander of a Squadron of ſix frigates, to cruize between the Bahama Iſlands and the Capes of Virginia.

Arrived the Pallas frigate, and Cabot and Fortune ſloops of war, from Jerſey. Alſo the Poland, Cameleon, Greyhound, Quebec, and Ambuſcade men of war, from the Downs; alſo the Hind man of war, with twenty ſail of tranſports, having on board 5000 German troops from Stade, deſtined for America.

On Sunday night laſt at nine o' clock, died at his houſe at Knightbridge, in the 83d year of his age, his Grace John Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Granby, and Earl of Rutland; Baron Roos of Hamlake, Truſbut, and Belvoir; Baron Manners of Haddon; Knight of the Garter, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

June 1. The grand fleet will not ſail from Spithead till the return of Admiral Derby's Squadron from convoying the New-York fleet to a certain latitude, which is expected about the latter end of June.

The camp on the ſhore of Breſt water is to contain 46,000 men. That near Cherburg, 8000; that at St. Maloes, 10,000; another near Dunkirk, of 5000; and there are 8000 troops in the town of Rochfort.

A letter received yeſterday at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, dated May 29, mentions, that Admiral Arbuthnot was ſailed from thence for New-York, together with his Majeſty's ſhip Surpriſe, with the fleet for Newfoundland.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) July 15.

On Sunday evening laſt Commodore Sir James Wallace, Commander in Chief of the fleet to be employed in the ſouthern diſtrict of America, arrived off the coaſt from England, in his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, of 50 guns.

Sir James Wallace, on his paſſage, took the General Arnold, mounting 18 ſix pounders, having 95 men, from Newbury, on a cruize, off Portugal; and a brigantine, bound from Philadelphia for St. Euſtatia, commanded by Captain Ever.

NEW-YORK, *July 26.*

Tueſday morning laſt the privateer cutter Retaliation, Captain Leader, returned here from a cruize. The following particulars of an action he had laſt Sunday week, taken from the Log-book:

"On Sunday Morning the 18th, at 4 A. M. being then off the capes of Delaware, ſaw a ſail to N. E. by E. ſtood towards her, and gave chace; at 8 it falling calm, out all ſweeps in order to come up with her (ſhe having all her ſails ſet endeavouring to eſcape us) at 11 fired ſeveral ſhot from our bow-chaces to bring her to, but to no purpoſe, ſhe ſtill continuing to ſtand from us under Engliſh colours: at 1 P. M. came up with and ſpoke her, proved to be the brig Hibernia, Captain Collins, from Philadelphia, mounting 14 four and 2 ſix pounders between decks: at half paſt 1 began a very hot and ſevere engagement, which continued without intermiſſion till half paſt 5, at which time both veſſels being very much ſhattered in ſails and rigging, and the Cutter having no wind to command her, they wore ſhip and bore away from us, we having received a ſhot betwixt wind and water, and a great deal of water in the hold, prevented us from giving chace for ſome time, which we did as ſoon as the leak was ſtopt; but being very light breezes, we having our top-maſt and main-top-ſail ſhot away, gave her an opportunity to eſcape us. During the engagement our men behaved with the greateſt bravery. Our loſs was, 2d Lieut. Boatſwain, and Sail-Maker killed; 1 Prize Maſter, and 7 men wounded, 4 of whoſe wounds it is expected will prove mortal."

The Enterprize privateer brig, Capt. Jolly, of 16 guns, of this place, was taken the 18th inſt. by the Boſton and Dean frigates, and the captain and all the crew but one (who concealed himſelf below) taken out, and 15 of the rebels put on board the brig in order to carry her to Philadelphia; but on the 20th the Mercury, Capt. Campbell, of four guns, belonging here, hove in ſight, and after ſeveral hours engagement retook the Enterprize and ſent her in here yeſterday, the conduct of the priſoner on board having greatly contributed thereto.

WOOL CARDS,

Eſteemed equal to Engliſh Cards, MADE and SOLD, by Wholeſale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Who have for ſale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, ſuitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Conſiderable Allowance is made to thoſe who purchaſe Cards by Wholeſale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work ſuitable for Paper-makers, Millers, &c. made in the neateſt and beſt Manner by the ſaid NATHAN SELLERS.

THE Drawing of the Second Claſs of the United States Lottery being finiſhed, the Managers are getting the Prize Liſts printed with all poſſible expedition, and will forward the Tickets for the Third Claſs to the different States, with the Liſts, when compleated.

As this and the laſt Claſs are evidently in favour of the Adventurer, the Managers entertain not the leaſt doubt of a quick ſale; they therefore acquaint the public the drawing of the Third Claſs will commence as ſoon as returns can be received from the different Agents.----Tickets will be ready for ſale and renewal in a few days at the office.

The following is a Liſt of the High Prizes drawn in the Second Claſs.

No. 84653, Twenty Thouſand Dollars. No. 34318, and No. 39443, Ten Thouſand Dollars each.

No. 3805, 5017, 9384, 14438, 43328, 70848, 71047, 73994, 88901, and 96569, Five Thouſand Dollars each.

Prizes of One Thouſand Dollars.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3022	9551	12807	19189	26202	32752	41536	48679	60882	64064	70351	74478	78060	82688	93389
333	54	13531	20037	813	34097	662	52636	61720	780	797	75549	79411	813	95618
4530	778	14328	634	980	35921	729	53089	63004	65040	72360	76123	531	85332	851
5322	912	774	22542	28150	37033	42119	55106	233	67863	73845	882	81679	503	57
902	10552	15315	719	976	38567	43262	515	588	80	74104	77453	82426	88625	96528
9142	975	16010	23770	30044	98	580	57553	715	68104	425	837	52	89288	99110
292	12316	769	24489	32260	39504	46811	60080	90	521					

Prizes of Five Hundred Dollars.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4	6024	14001	20814	25865	31089	36514	42704	50702	56071	64500	70518	78648	86117	93572
137	35	427	975	922	116	65	899	837	72	613	21	99	26	656
299	165	77	21024	23	77	603	43245	65	151	78	717	854	46	709
653	246	888	284	94	229	65	406	999	339	732	807	79050	250	870
719	368	663	398	98	64	789	500	51188	99	95	71447	158	87	989
50	90	706	415	26096	303	853	704	235	492	991	671	336	519	94046
2030	583	14	704	113	471	61	35	304	510	65014	787	53	35	161
249	644	90	801	246	562	79	44023	22	75	38	72223	433	668	208
349	786	919	71	381	79	93	294	32	606	280	446	63	774	590
62	901	59	997	413	810	922	342	514	61	326	87	770	834	98
76	7087	79	22041	629	68	37116	521	17	76	62	507	854	942	877
411	275	15012	78	707	99	68	692	993	98	404	71	80016	86	95278
664	370	372	331	981	970	234	808	52032	740	66011	737	231	87000	456
826	95	84	420	27109	32030	361	79	33	57064	14	65	66	4	552
928	462	578	94	211	58	504	45368	255	80	97	916	680	7	95
67	608	610	537	64	265	642	409	326	89	150	48	866	143	728
89	712	875	675	73	309	61	14	508	349	79	73162	81227	58	853
2082	57	914	718	306	472	821	58	04	717	527	86	331	836	900
104	811	68	29	31	501	997	720	621	811	671	331	461	925	61
47	98	16512	825	84	721	38005	823	22	58150	807	49	699	88233	96109
70	902	41	23107	865	37	172	42	857	369	999	466	82027	574	60
216	8103	51	56	952	901	227	950	63	610	67162	615	386	92	62
39	8	73	61	28092	33	94	46136	927	36	205	822	515	874	254
328	46	621	90	275	95	589	330	77	55	361	25	811	89172	356
411	337	81	213	479	33141	744	72	92	59099	440	74027	916	99	92
650	78	905	91	94	87	937	402	53049	166	75	48	95	437	437
832	475	34	386	558	390	59	42	140	248	517	128	83020	57	571
79	576	57	91	624	437	39174	877	329	598	27	36	36	527	631
946	813	17073	422	85	510	393	47025	30	919	664	83	194	638	724
48	9159	82	75	762	622	490	168	95	60054	727	281	379	768	927
3121	484	148	563	828	32	603	278	537	204	826	382	415	895	86
476	613	260	627	966	40	9	408	54	371	57	551	527	90073	97344
538	800	419	69	81	45	702	730	67	584	93	732	44	209	477
89	10087	511	76	29108	810	856	881	612	96	97	833	605	525	898
974	387	731	86	229	945	40102	972	927	738	68157	82	14	46	962
4033	96	803	838	393	34265	300	48418	54002	61026	270	75609	776	93	98416
57	11143	10	940	417	331	66	43	145	35	442	908	810	91176	58
248	221	28	24063	502	401	499	663	71	640	87	76058	68	315	552
72	50	18001	179	46	44	607	797	218	67	519	77	981	589	92
360	361	53	214	62	630	89	889	55	967	44	157	84179	687	761
417	753	226	419	835	825	41044	919	63	70	55	397	91	746	854
543	853	654	21	954	92	57	91	409	62036	96	419	413	47	922
727	12113	736	596	57	35144	459	49041	74	237	804	81	62	857	57
872	48	19137	693	71	213	564	60	530	445	7	540	529	92029	99227
5026	234	390	872	90	27	691	178	625	684	24	609	815	100	77
136	343	444	926	98	326	792	252	753	91	86	988	962	312	373
59	59	710	39	30389	402	93	508	55041	852	955	77005	85179	453	429
293	588	68	25038	547	47	74	605	108	939	61	293	276	505	81
403	970	812	78	61	669	42249	54	34	63322	69004	348	348	29	687
615	13029	20114	281	76	730	85	728	258	738	9	406	90	63	755
19	54	89	321	87	858	508	50192	740	901	42	64	91	681	
41	425	297	97	679	36072	48	98	43	64142	172	790	468	87	
765	565	541	701	941	192	621	235	856	233	228	874	581	979	
900	794	651	97	53	202	37	76	90	342	612	906	824	91	
49	978	778	800	91	431	46	511	946	489	843	19	976	93052	

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN purſuance of the Reſolve of Congreſs of January the ſecond laſt, reſpecting the Emiſſions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been deſtroyed in this Office, *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thouſand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emiſſion of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emiſſion of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL'S *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 30th of June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near ſide; he has been uſed to the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that conſiderable deſertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the poſt with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the ſervice of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deſerters from thoſe troops The civil officers in the reſpective States where ſuch deſerters may be found, are earneſtly requeſted to give their aſſiſtance in ſecuring them; and the well affected inhabitants will do eſſential ſervice to their country, by taking into cuſtody all Britiſh deſerters travelling from the ſouthward, and delivering them to the next Commiſſary of Priſoners, or committing them to the neareſt gaol. A practice of adminiſtering the States oath of allegiance to deſerters from the convention troops, and then ſupplying them with paſſes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious conſequences, by affording them a ſafe and eaſy method of eſcaping to places in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army. Thoſe magiſtrates and other officers of juſtice, who have been induced to receive ſuch oaths, and grant paſſes in conſequence thereof, are earneſtly called upon to diſcontinue a practice ſo injurious to the States: And as thoſe paſſes have been obtained merely with a deſign to facilitate their eſcape to the enemy, the ſoldiers poſſeſſed of them are notwithſtanding to be ſecured, and treated as deſerters. They are generally clad in ſhort coarſe linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapſacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga conſiſt of the 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriſs's corps, and royal artillery, Britiſh; and of the Brunſwick dragoons, regiments of Reideſel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Heſſe Hanan, Heſſian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to diſcover the deſertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

The printers of the different States are deſired to inſert this advertiſement in their papers.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

CAME to the plantation of GRIFFITH JAMES, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, the 22d of June laſt, a ROAN MARE, about 14½ hands high. Alſo an IRON GREY COLT, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1 W.

Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and two white ſnips, one between his noſtrils, and the other between that and the ſtar, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham Likewiſe a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Thoſe horſes are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horſe-ſhoe on both ſhoulders, but appears much plainer on one ſide than the other, ſwitch tail, and not ſhod. Alſo went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Filley, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

HEAD OF ELK, *July 17, 1779.*

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter-General, Forage Maſter-General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit.

§ H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

WEST-NANTMILL, *July 12, 1779.*

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

‖ 2 w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt. out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars. paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1779. 1 W. JAMES PORTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.